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THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON III.



CHARLES LOUIS NAPOLEON, EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

CHARLES LOUIS NAPOLEON was born on the 29th of April, 1808, at Paris. His birth was treated as a great event, and celebrated by a joyful shout from the grand army. That shout, it is said, sufficiently taken of him in his childhood by his uncle, the Emperor, probably gave rise to the rumour that the distinctions conferred on him were those bestowed by a fond father on a favourite son. It is a remarkable fact, that his name was first inserted in the register which was to regulate the succession to the imperial crown. Napoleon was then childless, had no hopes of issue by Josephine, and had not contemplated calling for a divorce. In consequence of this, when the chances of war had possessed him of the Archduchess Maria, he used her as a trophy, and she had borne him a son, the King of Rome, for whom that of Charles Louis Napoleon. Strange and astonishing changes had valued Europe while he was yet an infant. The great chief, at whose name no small portion of the world had "turned pale," had "fallen from his high estate," and had become the monarch of an insignificant island. Another turn of Fortune's wheel brought him again to France, restored him to the Tuilleries, and seemed to have given him back his former greatness. Yet another change succeeded. Miserable defeat overwhelmed him, and he became a prisoner, to die at St. Helena. The events here glanced at greatly affected the fortunes of Charles Louis, who had been regarded as the heir of the emperor, and even when the boy returned from Elba in 1815 his young nephew stood beside him during the holding of the *Champ de Maï*, and was presented to the deputations from the people and the army. "These solemn

scenes," we read in the *Biographie des Hommes du Jour*, "must have deeply impressed his infant mind, and his affections for his country were formed at that time." When the latter embraced him for the last time at Malmaison; young Napoleon Louis, then but seven years old, showed very strong feelings; he wanted to follow his uncle; he cried out weeping, that he would go and fire off the cannon; and his mother Hortense had much ado to pacify him." The display of childish affection and eagerness to avenge what he supposed to be the wrongs done to his uncle, was remarkable; but not inconsistent with the feelings he evinced in subsequent years. From an early period the ambition of his far-sighted relative seems to have been known to him, and soon became his passion. His education commenced at Aix-la-Chapelle, where the classical studies were directed by M. Lebas, and where he acquired the German language. Hence he accompanied his mother to Switzerland. In the canton of Thurgau he attended courses of natural philosophy and chemistry; and at the same time applied himself to military science. He studied engineering at Thun, under General Dufour, and was anxious to acquire military habits. A letter written to his mother in September, 1830, informs her that he was then, still in Switzerland, "engaged in military reconnoitring in the mountains, walking ten or twelve leagues a day, with his knapsack at his back, and sleeping generally at some point of a glacier." It was, however, soon known that he considered himself the head of the Bonaparte family, and that he was no stranger to that ambition which had exalted the name of his uncle. His aspirations in that

character are said to have been encouraged by La Fayette, who, now grown old, and having favoured the movement which made Louis Philippe King of the French, began to regret it that he had erred in his judgment, and gained with him those republican institutions which were necessary to her happiness. It is even reported that he lamented the share he had taken in the movement of 1830, and the elevation of Louis Philippe; and to have advised Charles Louis to seize the first opportunity of presenting himself to France. In order to be near him, he went to Baden in July, 1833, where he was visited by many officers from Alsace and Lorraine. Among them was a Colonel Vaudrey, with whom he became intimate, and to him he unfolded his views. His design, he said, was "to come with a popular banner—the most popular, the most glorious of all—to a rallying point to all that was militant in every party; to restore to France her dignity without a general war—her liberty without license—her stability without despotism." Vaudrey agreed to aid his designs, and it was arranged that he should attempt to commence an insurrection at Strasburg. Thither he journeyed, and it was suddenly announced to a party of officers that Prince Louis Napoleon was at Strasburg. But notwithstanding all their plans, the Prince found that his wishes were doomed to be blighted. He was neglected, and his orders not attended to. Not only did he fail in persuading the soldiers to declare for him, but he presently found the gates of the barracks were shut upon him, and he and his followers made prisoners. Subsequent events proved that the caution which was deemed superfluous was founded on no exag-

Gated view of danger. The nephew of Napoleon, undismayed by the tribulations and persecutions which he was subject to after the failure at Strasburg, was resolved to make one more effort to regain what he considered his birthright. At the beginning of August, 1840, he engaged the City of Edinburgh, an English steam-vessel, and embarked in her, accompanied by Count Montholon, General Voisin, and fifty-three other persons. At five o'clock in the morning of the 5th, he effected a landing at Boulogne. The prince marched into the town, and his followers shouted "Vive l'Empereur," and proceeding to the guard-house summoned the governor, and caused him to declare for Napoleon the Second. A young lieutenant joined them, and endeavoured to prevail on the soldiers to follow his example, but without success. The authorities of the town were soon informed of what had taken place, and were prepared to expel the intruders. The national guard beat to arms, began to muster in force, and the prince was soon convinced that nothing but failure awaited him. He withdrew with his discomfited adherents towards the monument known as the Napoleon column, where he planted a flag with a golden eagle on the top of the staff. This display of the once-famed ensign of the great Napoleon, who had been his uncle, however, but even this he found impracticable, and was captured on the beach before he could reach the vessel which waited for him in the harbour. His followers were all made prisoners, with the exception of one man, who was shot in his attempt to reach the boat. They were carried from Boulogne to Paris, and committed to prison, charged with the crime of high treason. The new failure was regarded as a signal for another; France the case was different. The ministers of Louis Philippe had probably foreseen that the Bonapartists were increasing in strength in many parts of the country, and regarded that attempt as praiseworthy with danger, which observers distant from the scene of action were disposed to regard rather as a farcical entertainment than as a serious attempt to overthrow the well-established government of the King of the French. They accordingly ordered the prosecution of Charles Louis, and on Monday, September 28th, with all due solemnity, he was brought up for trial before the Court of Peers at the Palace of the Luxembourg. At 12 o'clock, the court having taken their seats, the prisoner entered. There was present the Queen, and followed by Messieurs Barreux and Marie, his advocates. The prince was dressed in black, and wore on his left breast a silver crachet or distinctive mark of his princely origin. The court then entered the hall, and between one hundred and sixty and seventy peers answered to their names. The peers absent were about seventy in number. The prince, so he was then styled, being questioned respecting his name, profession, &c., replied, "My name is Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, born two years ago, born in Paris, and a French exiled prince residing in London." The other prisoners answered to similar questions. The president having invited Charles Louis to rise, the latter begged leave to offer a few observations. He began by saying "that it was for the first time he had occasion to address Frenchmen in France; and although now surrounded with guards, and a prisoner, he found himself with pleasure in that palace of the imperial capital, in the presence of distinguished members of his family. He would not enter into a justification of his conduct and associations, although he might do so without pride or weakness; but he could not help observing, that during the last fifty years, since the reign of national sovereignty had been proclaimed, never did it manifest itself in a more solemn manner than in the framing of the constitution of the empire. That act of national omnipotence had never since been revoked by France, and all that was done subsequently was consequently illegitimate." "I was born," added the prince of a man who had been a member of the constituent assembly, "and I have perceived that he could not reconcile the interests of his kingdom with those of France. The Emperor, my uncle, resolved on abdicating sooner than consent to the retrocession of an inch of the empire committed to his defence. Although fallen from the throne, and an exile for twenty-five years, I ever took pride in the glory, and felt most anxiously devoted to the interests of France; and when in 1833, the people resumed its sway, I hoped that it would repair a great injustice, and again sanction the votes of four millions of people given to my family." My intention was to speak further by the wish of the Queen, and to remain in an assembly of the nation. I would have bowed to the principle of the sovereignty of the country, and whether it decided in favour of the establishment of a republic, a monarchy, or an empire, it would have found me full of respect for its decrees. My late attempt was culpable only inasmuch as I compromised a number of friends, who followed on blindly, without my explaining to them the motives that prompted me to act as I have done. In every struggle there are always two sides, and a man must be a fool who does not see that in going to a judge the prince without taking into account the feelings which such appeals must have revived in his heart. Be men, gentlemen, and judge as men; and before you judge, remember what has been done under a prince who once asked as a favour to be permitted to fight against the Corsican usurper. Under this prince, gentlemen, a minister has said that Napoleon was the legitimate sovereign of the country. What! after having heard these words, this appeal to the people, and while they were still gazing on his glorious person, did his inheritance, which you have his heart dead to death, and could you expect that this ardent young man would not cry? "I will carry this great name to the frontiers to avenge France, and carry into neighbouring states the terror of past defeats. This name (who would say) is mine; these arms were bequeathed to me by the warrior; no other man than myself shall place them on the tomb of the warrior. I will go, I will head the funeral procession, and I will say to France, Will you have me?" (Great sensation.) Be courageous enough to hear the truth. If the act which the Government calls upon you to condemn is a crime, it was the Government which inspired it by the principles which it has proclaimed, by the acts which it has performed. If it be a just offence, then on the basis of natural law, listen to me. I will ask you to say, whom we know, whether, if he had triumphed, you would have denied his rights, and refused to associate yourselves with his power? (Profound sensation.) Judges and legislators, you respect the laws? Well, then, open the code, and what do you see there? Death! death for the offence before your tribunal! Death! Oh, no, you will not pronounce that verdict—you cannot. You cannot, at the same time, attack the name of Napoleon on the glorious tomb and to the scaffold! You will then pronounce a sentence of death, and decide his conduct. That would be indecision. You cannot pronounce another punishment—perpetual imprisonment for instance—a punishment of infamy (sensation!) a sentence of infamy upon the name of Napoleon! (sensation!) Oh! no, you cannot, you will not forget that you are men, and you desire, above all things, respect for its feelings. You pronounce an infamous punishment against the nephew of the man to whom you owe everything. You turn against the family of your benefactor, for benefits which are conferred upon you. Marshalls, dukes, barons! who made you what you are? You may say your exploits, your services. Be it so, but it is to the conscience of the empire, and to its liberality alone, that you owe nearly all of you, the right of sitting in this assembly. (Great agitation.) Gentlemen, you have to pronounce on a question which is purely

political; you are not judges, you are politicians! You will then send the accused again into exile—exile is the position which the law has created for him. Let the law be executed, and his exile recommended. Any other punishment would be immoral in presence of the obliquities of your own lives!" The prosecutor replied, and denounced M. Berryer's political advocacy. When he concluded, Charles Louis remarked the speech of the procurer-general was very eloquent, but very useless. Three days afterwards, the court reassembled, and the following sentence was passed: "Prince Charles Louis Napoleon is sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in a fortress, situate on the continental territory of France. Count Montholon, and Charles Parquin, twenty years' detention; Captain Couston, and M. de la Motte, ten years; and Colonels Montbazon and Orsi, to five years." The culprit Aladenez was condemned to transportation, and various sentences were passed on others, some two or three being acquitted altogether. To the fortress of Ham he was speedily conveyed, and during the six succeeding years his name was seldom heard. But the prisoner at Ham had not renounced hope, and in 1845, by an ingenious contrivance, he regained his liberty. The plan for breaking his chains was cleverly formed, and he committed himself to this new risk, as he had done to the dangerous one of his escape. The attempt which he meditated required, in his judgment, "more force than resolution than the affairs of Strasbourg and Boulogne;" as he "would not submit to the ridicule which attaches to failure in the case of one who is arrested wearing a disguise." Some repairs were required in the fortress, which were to be commenced in the corridor of the apartments reserved for political prisoners. The keepers usually visited him at certain periods of the day to satisfy themselves that the prisoner was in the custody. To baffle their vigilance, Charles Louis invented a device. "I had a small key," he said, "which resembled his form. The commander of the fortress, M. de Marne, often conversed with him, and was about to seek his apartment on the day when he escaped, but was stopped at the door by Dr. Conneau, his medical attendant, who reported that the prince had been taken ill in the night, had suffered acute pains, but was then asleep. By this and similar representations, the keeper was induced to postpone his visit till Charles Louis had been at home nine hours, when he arrived in time, but coolly added, "There is no need to search." The astute fugitive, however, on receiving the intimation must have been as great as his displeasure from the difficulties which the prisoner had to overcome. How they were conquered he relates thus—"The fort was guarded by four hundred men, who furnished daily sixty soldiers, placed as sentries outside the walls. Moreover, the principal gate of the prison was guarded by three gaolers, two of whom were constantly on duty. It was necessary that I should first elude their vigilance, afterwards, to break through the windows of the commandant's residence, and, entering there, should be enabled to pass by a gate which was guarded by soldiers. "Not wishing to communicate my design to any one, it was necessary to disguise myself. As several rooms in the part of the building I occupied were undergoing repairs, it was not difficult to assume the dress of a workman. My faithful valet, Charles Thelin, procured a smock-frock and a pair of sabots (wooden shoes), and after donning these, I took a plank on my shoulder. On Monday morning I saw the workmen enter, at half-past eight o'clock; Charles took them six or eight yards apart, so that I should not meet any of them on my passage. He was also to call one of the turnkeys, whilst Dr. Conneau conversed with the others. Nevertheless, I had scarcely got out of my room, before I was accosted by a workman, who took me for one of his comrades, and, at the bottom of the stairs I found myself in front of the keeper. Fortunately, I placed the plank I was carrying before my face, and looked very attentive at me. I placed the plank before my face, and appeared to be seriously ill. I thought I should have escaped detection, had I not been seen by Dr. Conneau, who always so devoted to me, remained in prison, and I was ill, in order to give me time to reach the frontier. It was necessary to be convinced that the Government would never set me free before I could be persuaded to leave France, if I would not consent to dishonour myself. It was only a matter of duty that I should exert all my power to be able to console my father in his old age." The Belgian he first passed, and thence to England, where on the 10th of April, 1848, when the chartists made a demonstration in London, he was arrested, and, though a member of the department of the Yonne and the Saône, a son of the revolutionary leaders made strenuous efforts in the Assembly to have the edict kept in force, which excluded the Bonaparte family from the French territory, dreading that Louis might avail himself of his attachment to the revolution, and the cause of democracy, order, and labour. He took his seat in September; much interest and anxiety being excited by his appearance there. The marvellous varieties of fortune comprehended in his life up to that date, might well fix attention; they exhibited him as the heir of the empire, the obscure foreigner, the baffled adventurer, the banished man, the defeated insurgent, the prisoner for life, the fugitive, the stranger, now restored to France, and admitted to the French National Assembly—then the elected President of that Assembly for the 10th and 11th of December, 1848; he obtained 5,634,520 votes out of 7,426,252 persons who voted; General Cavaignac having 1,448,302; Ledru Rollin, 371,431; Raspail, 36,964; Lamartine, 7,914; Changarnier, 4,057. There were 12,434 votes lost, and 2,121 blank bulletins, making up with some information. It may be interesting to notice that the great Napoleon, on the three occasions that he took the votes of the French people—viz., the Consulate, year 8; the Consulate for life, year 10; and the Hereditary Empire—obtained 3,018,569, 3,577, 39, and 3,524,244. Making allowance for the increase of population, the suffrages won by Prince Louis Bonaparte are enormous. The Royalists voted for him because they considered that Cavaignac, who is a sincere republican, the republic would be of long duration. The Red Republicans voted en masse against Cavaignac, because of his victories over them during the June days. The constitution was established on the 22nd of November, 1848, with grand ceremony, by Marmont, President of the Assembly, in presence of the Archbishop of Paris and clergy, the National Guards, the army, &c.; and "Te Deum" was sung. It was on Thursday, the 20th of December, 1848, that in the National Assembly, M. Armand Marrast, the President, spoke as follows: "In the name of the French Republic—Whereas the Citizen Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, born at Paris, fulfills the conditions of eligibility prescribed by article 44 of the constitution, in the ballot opened throughout the extent of the territory of the republic for the election of President, he having received the absolute majority of votes—In virtue of articles 47 and 4 of the constitution, the National Assembly declares him President of the Republic of the present day, until the 2nd Sunday in May, 1852." The President then called upon Charles Louis to take the oath. "A door opened," writes Victor Hugo, "and there was seen to

enter the hall, and rapidly ascend the tribune, a man still young attired in black, having on his breast the badge and ribbon of the Legion of Honour. All eyes were turned towards this man. His face was pale, and pallid, his features developed in permanent relief by the shaded lamps—his nose large and long—his upper lip covered with mustaches—a lock of hair hanging over a prominent forehead,—his eyes small and dull—his attitude bold and commanding, in no respect a resemblance to the Emperor—this man was the Duke Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. The subsequent events which illustrate the life of this most extraordinary insertion here. It would require a volume instead of a paper, to describe the grand Coup d'état which he stepped upon the throne, and although some little influence, threats, and coercion helped him to his proud position, it is but fair to state that the fact whatever may be said of the means by which his elevation was attained, it cannot be denied that the voice of France was with him. In the year which succeeded the daring coup d'état indications of returning popularity gave the Prince increased popularity. Endless songs were required to describe the *fêtes* in his honour, and the countless addresses in his praise, produced a brief space of time. Shouting songs greeted him whenever he appeared; the cry of "Vive l'Empereur" was raised; the bright climax was supplied by his being formally elevated to the throne. A noisy appeal being made to the people, the result was that a general shout up of the suffrages on the plebiscite gave Seven million eight hundred and twenty-four thousand, one hundred and eighty-nine ballots bearing the word "Yes"; Two hundred and fifty-three thousand bearing the word "No". Sixty thousand three hundred and twenty-six bulletins annulled. The impudent Emperor, under the descent of Napoleon III., the dignity to be hereditary in fœtus, the crown of the Empire of the French, and the title of the Emperor, declared Emperor, under the descent of the Emperor III., the dignity to be hereditary in fœtus. A noisy appeal being made to the people, the result was that a general shout up of the suffrages on the plebiscite gave Seven million eight hundred and twenty-four thousand, one hundred and forty-five ballots bearing the word "Yes". Sixty thousand three hundred and twenty-six bulletins annulled. The impudent Emperor, under the descent of the Emperor III., the dignity to be hereditary in fœtus, the crown of the Empire of the French, and the title of the Emperor, declared Emperor, under the descent of Napoleon III., the dignity to be hereditary in fœtus. In conclusion, his most inveterate foes are compelled to admit the fact, that as an Ally of England, his policy has been mainly anti-slavery—his assistance of the greatest value, in a time of the utmost need, while the domestic events, which have already characterized his reign, such as his marriage, and his formal visit to England, and the reception of the Queen's Queen in their own country by the people over whom he has been called to rule, have no parallel for hospitality and splendour in the pages of history, ancient or modern.

QUEEN'S VISIT TO FRANCE.

At a very early hour on Saturday morning her Majesty's new yacht, the Victoria and Albert, which had been moored at night Roads, just at the mouth of the blue and arroyo Medina, heaved to anchors, shook our snowy canvas to the gale, and darted through the water for Boulogne, at the rate of some 18 or 20 knots an hour. In her wake followed, with emulative zeal, the Elfin, the Osborne, and some other craft, equally diminutive—a squadron beautiful as rare. The scene was one to dazzle the eye and delight the fancy; it had an attraction that light and colour could combine to shed around it, but it had the purpose and object of the expedition that gave dignity and significance to the spectacle. On what mission was that snowy fleet sent? Is it carrying the Queen of England, her husband, her children and her suite to the coast of France? The Queen of England was on her way to the Emperor of the French; and for the first time, for 40 years a neutral and sceptered British monarch was about to be seen in the brilliant streets of Paris. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of this visit; it has a significance and a meaning beyond the outward facts, which will doubtless, be intelligible to the understanding of the Northern potentates in the world, a warning of his approaching humiliation. Circumstances have conspired to render this event one of the most remarkable in modern history, and future generations will refer to it as an epoch at which the alliance between the two nations has been cemented in an indissoluble bond, and from which the rescue of Poland, the reconstruction of Germany, and the gradual dismemberment and downfall of the Russian empire. The compact of the two most powerful potentates in the world is a warning of his approaching humiliation. 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ment Her Majesty touched the shores of France there were repeated sounds from the cannon and artillery. In the pauses, the cheers from the assembled thousands that crowded every spot, from the quay to the highest pinnacles of the cliffs, rent the air in deafening expressions of welcome. After a delay of a quarter of an hour, during which time the Address was presented to Her Majesty, and a brief reply given, the Queen entered the magnificent carriage, especially intended for her use by the Emperor, drawn by two beautiful geldings, and proceeded slowly in procession, surrounded by the assembled press of the royal delegation. Her Majesty sat with her face towards the horses, having by her side the Princess Royal. Opposite to the Queen and the Princess sat Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales. The trappings of the carriage were solid gold, and the arms inside overhanging white satin lining were also of pure gold. His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French rode on horseback upon the right of the carriage, and Marshall Baraguay d'Hilliers rode on horseback upon the left. The Imperial and Royal party were preceded by regiments of Lancers and Carabiniers. During the reading of Her Majesty's address to the railway station, the different bands played at various points the national anthems. "God save the Queen." The Imperial and Royal party having partaken of a little refreshment at the railway station, proceeded by the Royal train, at about a quarter before 3 o'clock, on their route for Paris. As the train left the station a tremendous cheer rose from the enormous masses present. It was, in fact, a perfect ovation. The whole scene was magnificent, and no language could adequately express its effect. Her Majesty looked remarkably well, and with the Royal party, accompanied by the Emperor, reached the Strasbourg railway station at 7 o'clock, having been received by Marshal Magenta, the Lieut. of the Saine, the Colonel of the National Guard, and the principal railway authorities. After a momentary pause, the Royal and Imperial party entered the carriages, and proceeded onwards to Paris. Upon leaving the railway station, they passed at a rapid pace through the streets, which were elegantly decorated. Every spot which could command a view of the Royal procession was densely crowded, and Her Majesty was received with enthusiastic cheering and waving of handkerchiefs. The Royal party arrived at the Palace of St. Cloud about 9 o'clock.

At night the public buildings of Paris were brilliantly illuminated; indeed, many, such as those at the triumphal arch, &c., exhibited themselves prior to the royal party reaching their destination. The Palace of the Elysée displayed around it a variety of eagles in gas, whilst the pillars and terraces of the gardens, being beautifully decked out in lamps of a variegated hue, had a most extraordinary effect—the Champs Elysées were brilliant with illuminations of every description—the gardens of the Tuilleries, the offices of Marine, the Place de la Concorde, the British Embassy, Rue St. Honore, and the Boulevards, were one blaze of light. To turn away one might, had very pleasing and agreeable effect. The following inscription is copied from a transparency on the Boulevard—

"Anglorum Regina venit—Victoria tecum—

"Exoptato diu fac Deus adveniat."

At the same time, the older portion of Paris—that in which fashion prevailed under the *ancien régime* ere the first Revolution—was equally illuminated, the hotels of the Turkish Ambassador, the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Seigneur Hotel des Invalides, &c., presenting most brilliant effects, and giving to Paris the idea of Fairyland as can be well conceived. The proceedings of the day, which had worn out the greater portion both of the inhabitants and the visitors, and scarcely ever were the Boulevards, the Champs Elysées, and other public places more deserted than on Saturday evening—the cafés and other places of public resort presenting a beggarly account of empty benches, such as is not their wont.

Queen Victoria was received on her arrival at St. Cloud by the Empress. Her Imperial Majesty, says the *Moniteur*, stood at the foot of the stairs, surrounded by the ladies and officers awaiting the Princess Mathilde and Empress, as also by the Marshals of the Palace, by the ladies and officers appointed to wait on her Majesty the Queen of England during her sojourn, by their excellencies the great officers of the Crown, by his Excellency the Minister of State and the Emperor's household, and by his Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Immediately after ascending to the throne, the Emperor presented to her Majesty the Queen the Ministers, the great officers of the household. At half-past nine the Majesties entered the Diana Gallery, where dinner was served. Their Majesties afterwards returned to the state apartments, where they remained till eleven.

The Parisians are equally expert with their neighbours in turning a penny. During the day medals with the likeness of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert were sold at two sous each. A biography of Her Most Gracious Majesty, illustrated by a very good woodcut, was sold extensively for the same moderate sum of two sous. All the anecdotes and stories are related illustrative of her Majesty's many virtues as displayed in her life. In early youth, the writer has been informed, her affability was such that she never met any stranger in Kensington-gardens without stopping him to inquire after his health. I think this fact worth recording, as you may perhaps never have heard it before. The pamphlet breathes throughout the most friendly spirit towards England and England's Sovereign, and concludes with the following words:—"In this pamphlet the author only evinces good feeling on the part of the writer, but cannot be accused of a work of higher pretensions:—In truth, the entire life of our Sovereign whom we have described, is but one brilliant page which the history of England develops with pride. To see a young Queen coming to the throne of a great nation at the age of eighteen years, and governing her people with wisdom, prudence, and firmness, is an example for the world. This is reason why the English people, full of love for its god and beautiful Sovereign, proudly exclaim, 'We are in the world in which we join with all our heart and soul. God save the Queen!'

On Monday the Emperor and his guests left St. Cloud at half-past ten o'clock, and reached the Palais des Beaux Arts at eleven. There the Imperial Commission, headed by their president, Prince Napoleon, the Foreign Commission, and the jurors of the Exhibition, had assembled to receive them. "A beautifully executed bust of her Majesty stood on a pedestal in the centre of the reception-room, and on every side were the walls covered with *chefs d'œuvre* of art, and masses of excited spectators, drawn from all nations of the world, who believed would prove sufficient to protect the illustrious visitors from injury by the crowd in the course of their survey; but after a time, notwithstanding their exertions, they got overwhelmed, and in consequence it was found requisite to supplement their numbers by some *sergens de ville*. The Emperor, with the Queen leaning on his arm, entered the Palace shortly after eleven o'clock. He was followed by Prince Albert, who had with him the Prince Royal and the Prince of Wales, and after them came the members of both Sovereigns. The reception over, the emperor, by the name of Napoleon, advanced into the principal saloon for the display of Greek vases, and here the works of chief interest were pointed out by Dr. Wagner. The attention of their Majesties was, of course much diverted by the continual cries of 'Vive la Reine' which greeted them at different points, but the Prince and the royal children, who felt themselves more at liberty, were so earnestly bent on seeing all they could, that several times they were left behind, and but for the recuperative energy shown by M. Aries Dufour and other officials, might have got lost altogether in the throng. Passing through the Belgian and French saloons, and along the numerous galleries of the Palace, the progress of the cortège was arrested for a few minutes while their Majesties were shown the performance of a local theatrical company, trained on a system bearing some resemblance to the *Hullah* in England, and who went through a chorus in which "God save the Queen," was introduced, led by their conductor, M. Chivet, with extraordinary precision and musical effect. Having visited the British department, and inspected the galleries of water-colours, engravings, miniatures, &c., shortly before two o'clock the royal party took their departure, amidst enthusiastic cheers, and proceeded to partake of luncheon at the Elysée. There at half-

past two o'clock there was a reception of the corps diplomatique. At three ner Majesys, accompanied by her Imperial Host, visited La Sainte Chapelle, and was received on her way there and back in the most cordial manner by immense numbers of the population. Among other streets, the cortège passed through the Rue Rivoli, the principal hotel in which, including Maurice's, were handsomely decorated. At half-past five the imperial and royal party returned to St. Cloud. At eight a grand dinner of sixty covers was to take place there, and the proceedings of the day terminated with a performance of the company of the Théâtre Francais. In the *Debut* account of the Queen's arrival at Paris, it is said that M. Segur, the einshirman of the Strasburg Bank, offered to lend his arm to the Princess Royal, who took it. The *Independence* correspondent says that M. de Segur advanced before even Prince Napoleon and offered his arm to the Princess, who "took it mechanically," and explains the improved blunder, by saying that M. de Segur, who had no right to the honour, was dazzled by the event and forgot himself.

Foreign Epitome.

It is said that a marriage is about to take place between the Princess Louise, daughter of the Prince of Prussia, and the Prince of Baden.

Following she example of the Neapolitan Government, the Government of Rome has introduced the bastinado into the Pontifical curia.

It is positively stated (says a Vienna paper) that the Emperor of Russia will, towards the latter end of this month, proceed to Sebastianopol, with his brother Nicholas and Eliehail, in order to convey in person to the army the expression of the gratitude of his late father, as he verbally promised to do.

A curious circular has been issued by General Wimpfen, governor of Trieste, intimating to a citizen who had subscribed 10,000 florins, that the government had a right to expect 50,000 florins, and that he should regard it to be obliged to use coercion.

At *Utrecht* a meeting of shareholders inserted an advertisement which has been sent to all the French papers offering to the public shares in a company formed for purchasing property in Spain, "belonging to the State and the communes," unless it is first assured that no property of the church is to be comprised in the sale. Otherwise "it would be to invite French capitalists to commit an act which would subject them to communication."

At *Aix-la-Chapelle* on the 10th inst. 114 bales of cotton from Antwerp for a house at St. Petersburg were open on suspicion, when every bale was found to contain 24 revolvers, with flasks, moulds, and caps. The cotton has been declared a forfeit to the Crown, and a heavy fine imposed upon the senders of the bales.

The *Journal de l'Artillerie* has obtained a copy of the *Societe des Gens de Lettres de France* to be permitted to conduct like experiments, a treaty for the reproduction of the works of French writers who belong to the society, the chairman has been directed to rally that the society refused to have any kind of intercourse with a journal in the pay of *Kussia*."

A letter from Constantinople, of the 6th instant, says that the proposition to construct a suspension bridge from the heights of Pera to Scutari—that is to say, from Europe to Asia—which was made two years ago, since by an English engineer (Mr. E. C. of London), has not yet been carried out. The funds for the undertaking will be subscribed by an English company. The cost is estimated at between £600,000 and £700,000.

Another English Company has offered to purchase certain of the Crown lands in Turkey, to the value of £1,000,000 sterling.

Prince Jerome gave a grand dinner at Havre, to the principal authorities, in honour of the Emperor's *fête*.

On the preceding evening a party of the Russian prisoners, after having sung several of their national songs, to a concert given in the Circus, proceeded to the residence of the Prince and Princess of the Russian church under his windows. The Prince sent them out 100r.

General Cauldrobert during his short stay at Marcellines, was recognised by some Zouaves, and loudly cheered. A number of persons assembled before the railway terminus to see the General previous to his departure, and when he made his appearance, cries of "Vive Cauldrobert" were raised, and every head uncovered. General appeared greatly affected at the attention paid him, and, having repeatedly saluted, he slipped away.

M. Pierre Erard, the celebrated pianoforte-maker, has just died at the Chateau de la Muette, at Passy, after a long and painful illness.

We learn, says the *Press*, of Vienna, "that General Osten-Sacken has applied to be relieved of his command at Sebastopol, on account of the state of his health. It is doubtful, however, that the Emperor will accede to his application."

Accounts from Constantinople state that before returning to the Crimea, the Emperor received the solemnities the offer of the keys from the hands of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. The garrison of Erzeroum has been reinforced, but communication with that town is very difficult. The Russians are blockading Kars, without attempting an attack. The contingent of General Vivian was to start on the 20th of August for Asia.

John Mitchell was received at the Burnet House, Cincinnati, on the 15th instant, says an American paper, by the mayor, the committee of the city council not attending. A mass meeting was held at the Grand Opera House the same night, at which the members of the city council were denounced for their action in welcoming Mr. Mitchell to the city.

M. Runch, who was lately reported as organising a Swedish legion, writes to a contemporary to state that the English government has declined to entertain his proposal to that effect—being resolved, he says, "to treat on this matter with the Swedish government only."

The *London Gazette* announces that the elevation of M. Lucien Bonaparte, at the early age of twenty-one, son of Prince de Canino, to the dignity of Cardinal, at the next Consistory in September, was very probable. His eldest brother Joseph has returned from Paris to Rome.

Amongst the victims to cholera at Florence is the Princess Poniatowsky. So great has been the mortality in some of the prisons that the Tuscan government has been compelled to set some of the prisoners free.

Prince Augustus, third son of King Oscar of Sweden, has just started a journey for the benefit of his health. He will be absent some months, and will probably visit Switzerland and Italy. He travels in the strictest incognito, under the name of M. de Dalhousie.

For the last twelve months not a single expedition has taken place, nor a single gun been fired in Algeria. This is the first time since 1830 that such has been the case.

This Nile has risen two fathoms higher this year than last. This is considered an augury of an abundant harvest.

Attention has been drawn to the appointment of Prono Conomar Tagore to a seat on the bench of the Calcutta Adawlut of Bengal, or Company's Supreme Court at Calcutta. It being noted as the first instance of a native obtaining such elevation.

Advices from the Salt Lake, or Mormon territory, give a melancholy view of the condition and future prospects of the inhabitants. The grasshoppers were destroying the crops to an alarming extent, causing people to feel disengaged. The nearest point from which they can procure supplies is San Barnardino, 800 miles distant. It is feared there will be a great deal of suffering this winter, as the emigration from the East, already on the road to the Lake, is very large.

Eighteen hundred and fifty-five" says the *New York Times*, "with a total of 200 golden renumperies in our national chronicle, as the year of plenty. Never were the labours of the husbandman rewarded with such abundant crops. From all parts of the country comes the same unvarying and cheering cry of abundance. The never was such a golden harvest before. All our great staples yield more than an average harvest, and the lesser crops, the fruit and small vegetables, which are not taken into the account of commercial economists."

Locke's Writings. By DAVID TAGART. Longman & Co.

We hardly expect to be believed, but we have waded through the whole of this book which is a self-imposed task of no little labour. The result of our reading is unfavourable to the author, for the philosophy of Locke is no more "historically considered" or " vindicated from the scepticism of Hume" by this edition than the myriads which have preceded it. The author is, no doubt, a man of some attainment and some ability. But his book is far from being what they call in Scotland "purse-like"; and he would seem not to have had the severe scientific training which gives nervousness and vigour to the intellect. In the discussion of questions of pure science, mere eloquence is flat and tame; some. It is one thing to cast out vague general remarks in round language,—another to stick close to the matter, to clear it of everything unessential, and to reduce the whole to its simplest terms. The highest power of popular eloquence is that of yielding for the moment to real passion, but without losing the main drift of the discourse. Erskine could do this in speaking, although hot in writing; Burke could sustain it through a book;—but there are few Erskines, fewer Burkes, among mankind. When any one is writing, on slacking the reins of his passion, finds that he is losing his whereabouts, let him remember that it is not his faculty to ride on Pegasus. When a man fears failure more than he desires success, the more he embrangles his book the better. A ship has before now escaped attack through a fog. There is a fish that evades its enemies by blackening the water it swims in; and when a speculator is hedged in by opponents, fighting hand to hand with short thrusts, it will go hard if he cannot get some goddess to carry him off in a cloud of rhetoric.

Lanterns: a History of the old Methods of Lighting Paris

By EDWARD FOURNIER. Paris: Dentu.

A most agreeable little work. It is all about Paris in the olden time, but strange to say—though not the less gratifying—M. Fournier has nothing to record about the revolutionary episodes enacted under the old lanterns of Paris. He deals with the real history of Paris by night. He even glances at the endeavours of the ancients to contrive substitutes for the sun. Diogenes is not too far off to escape the searching eye of the author. The result is, an amusing, and we must admit a very instructive book. After revolving in the streets of Paris from the earliest era, the Author halts in the good city in the fourteenth century, to find Paris still one of impenetrable gloom at night. His description of it, after sunset, at this epoch, is vivid:—

"When the bells of Saint Merry of Saint Opportune, or of the Sorbonne, while, according to Villeneuve, the lanterns, have announced the evening angelus, and the same strokes have given the signal of the *courre-fou* or *garde-fou*, Paris falls into complete darkness. The shops are shut, the lights disappear from behind the leaden windows; from that, large and ornamented, which is placed above the roof of the shop,—to that, narrow and long, which peers down like a cyclop's eye from a high and black gable end. If all lights in the street are put out, nothing burns in the streets, the great city, the horribile living, of which makes its streets positive death, and the houses, built on this horizon, the immense domain of cut-throats. The benighted inmates of the double chance of being imbedded in mud and assassinated. Sometimes he has just got out of a quagmire when he finds himself in the hands of some of those eternal bandits, whom we shall discover—ever three centuries later—marauding by favour of the darkness. Frightened—but not driven away—at first by the lanterns, then by the *reverberes*, and at last by gas they long carried on their nocturnal industry, but impeded by it. But at the time to which we refer, these rubbers often incurred their prey. The quagmire is a solitude, the cut-throat's domain has been deserted. Nobody ventures out. After the disappearance of the hawkers, who, at nightfall, hastened through the streets, some crying *ordures*, others common candles, (which they carried in packets, piled up upon baskets) pressing forward to the distant sound of the *garde-fou*, the streets became silent solitudes. The great city, hushed to rest by the last cries of the *oblayer*, awake only to the shrill cries of the *detouristes* who, at the break of day, began to move in the direction of the Halles and the Grand-Chaetelet. At long intervals some accidental noise, or a gun, drew upon this silent night—some rapid rays of light flicker through the gloom. Here came the watchmen, of the dead, whose white robes, or armament with skulls and cross-bones, Saint Armand cured in the seventeenth century, ringing and crying aloud—

Ravellez-vous, gens qui dormez,

Prie Dieu pour les trepassés.

There came the chevalier of the watch, followed by his archers. They came with a great display of torches and halberds; but their prudence and almost—resembled fear. The bandits, however, went in strong bands, so that the gentlemen of the guard, buried in all this mud, would find it difficult to brave. Still they did their business as well as they could; and strayed noiselessly on their way, seeming to say to the good bourgeois—"Here we are: be at rest." But they did not conceal from one another that they themselves were far from tranquil.

Of these watchmen M. Fournier has some pleasant anecdotes. Especially ridiculous is the story of Gauthier Erthal, chevalier of the watch in 1418, who added some musicians to his troop, that the bandits might get out of the way of his steel. But the Parisians were not the dupes of this artifice; and the pleasantries of the people he pretended to protect, made at his expense, soon compelled him to send away his artists. We cannot follow the historian of Paris lanterns through the Middle Ages and all subsequent epochs down to the present hour. Still his pictures of Paris lighted by the religious bodies of the capital in the Middle Ages,—of the expiatory candles which criminals were compelled to burn on the spot where they had committed a crime,—have a certain interest. The subject is perhaps not important in itself; but its study may be of use to men dealing with historical points of greater moment. Elaborate historical treatises have been written on pastry—on boots and shoes—not of importance in themselves perhaps, but, we repeat, presenting useful matter for the historical picture-painter. It may not be of great use to know the exact form of pastry consumed by Henry the Fourth; but in a general picture of his reign,—in a description of a banquet given in his time,—such a point might fall into the narrative with effect. In the same way, the "History of Lanterns," although not, we repeat, an important work, may be useful to historical painters and writers, for the minuteness of its details; and to these painters and writers we recommend it.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

INTELLIGENCE FROM TCHERNAYA, SWEABORG AND SEBASTOPOL.

The last victory achieved by the Allied forces, like several other events of the war, turns out more considerable than appeared from the first brief announcement in the London papers. The battle of Tchernaya was conducted, not by General Lightfoot's division, which was by far more equal to the attack, but by the Russian Commander-in-Chief in person. The enemy brought into the field five divisions, 6000 cavalry, and 20 batteries, and had collected an immense amount of *materiel* for the passage of the river at different points. These preparations they had carried on openly for some days, and they had gone so far as to repair, in the sight of the allies, the great road from the Tchernaya to their own position on the heights, which they had previously broken up, to prevent our advance. The fact is, however, that they had no intention of being defensive for offensive operations, and with this view, had collected all the forces that could be spared from the defence of Sebastopol. Such a resolution is easily accounted for. When we are told the Russian army amounted to 60,000 infantry and 6000 cavalry, posted on the heights about Mackenzie's Farm, and compare their situation with that of our own army, we cannot doubt that their difficulties were tenfold more than ours. A railway now carries from a crowded port to the very camp of the allies an abundance of all things required for a long siege. Handicapped as our army must depend for everything upon the labour of oxen, collected with the greatest difficulty, perishing by thousands, and the sole means of transport, by a route over burning steppes for several hundred miles. No considerable army could long exist with a commissariat of this sort, and no doubt the army lately entrenched on the heights of Mackenzie's Farm was quite as much besieged as Sebastopol itself. In both places there must be an increasing scarcity of food, and we see that it lasts will probably entail great additional suffering. Had the Russians advanced on the Tchernaya on this occasion, and established themselves on the lower range of hills on the left bank of the river, they would have been in a position to threaten Balaklava, or any other point of our line; and, in the event of the long-expected assault on Sebastopol, they would have been ready to create a diversion by an attack on our rear. Such an object, coupled with the necessity of acting while supplies lasted, was worth this extraordinary concentration of troops, of *materiel*, and the presence of Prince Gorchakoff himself in the camp. As in every other instance however, the attack has entirely failed. The Russian force of less than four thousand six hundred men either dead on the field, wounded, or prisoners in the hands of the allies, besides those whom they were able to carry away. The nature of the country, which befriended them so long as they were content to occupy the heights, must have greatly impeded their retreat, particularly when the attack was only directed along one line of road, and upon one particular point, where the road crosses the Tchernaya. Here, doubtless, it was that the reverse occurred. The advancing Russian columns, as at Inkermann, were probably urged on by their own momentum, while for three hours they were moved down by the artillery of the allies. On the side of the Piedmontese a British battery, it now appears took part in the work. From the deliberate nature of the attack, it is not improbable that Prince Gorchakoff availed himself of the new troops just arrived from the interior, and marched them straight to that destruction, of which a few weeks' experience might possibly have given them too keen a foreboding. Nothing but the greatest necessity could have prompted an attempt so fraught with risks, with few chances in its favour, and certain to cost so much in case of defeat. But in all former accounts there was no intention of disturbing the Russians so long as they remained upon their own heights, described as a natural fortress, consisting generally of steep hills, surmounted by precipices, and, with here and there a narrow road entirely commanded from above. In the mere fact of the attack, therefore, as well as in its failure, we seem to see the beginning of the end, and are not surprised to hear contemporaneous reports of the active preparations made by the Russians for a retreat to the south side of the harbour. In this state of things every day may be expected to bring us the intelligence of a decisive assault, and though it is still presumptuous to discuss thus early the probabilities of a new siege against the Star Fort, yet it cannot be doubted that it would begin with all manner of circumstances much more in favour of the allies and against the Russians than when we commenced operations against the southern side. The battle of Tchernaya, at the distance of 3,000 miles, took place on the 16th inst. We have no exact figures particulars; we know the exact losses of the allies and of the enemy, the nature of the attack, the extent of our victory, and its precise value. On the other hand, a great battle fought at little more than half the distance, at a day's sail from a telegraph station in momentary communication with this metropolis, as long ago as the 9th and concluding on the 11th, was, as yet so imperfectly known, that no one ventures to assign its precise value. Strange to say, we received the Russian newspapers containing news of the affair, and neither passing over or expressly denying the damage done by the allies. We have since received the report of the French Admiral, which is satisfactory as far as it goes, but from our own Admiral we have had nothing. The bombardment of Sweaborg was concluded on Saturday, and by Monday morning at the latest very little would have been possible to learn of the particulars of the action from every ship engaged. The despatch containing them might have been delivered the next day at Dantzig, and on Saturday at our Admiralty. A large part of the contents might have been transmitted at once by the telegraph, and so published in London on Tuesday or Wednesday. No arrangements, however, have been made for the purpose, and the Russian newspaper, assisted only by railroads, is able to give all Europe the Russian version of the affair long before our own Government has learned anything more than the merest outline of it from its commanders. The result is, that after nine days we are still unable to learn the exact amount of our advantage at Sweaborg. That we have won every thing combustible on the group of islands before the roadstead at Helsingfors, including arsenals, magazines, stores, workshops, and the docks belonging to the artificers, is likely enough, though not acknowledged in the Russian account of the affair. But it is by no means clear, from even our own account, that we have silenced the batteries or done them any material damage. Indeed, with a fire mainly vertical, latterly chiefly of rockets at a distance of 100 yards, it is evident we could produce little impression on perpendicular faces of granite, or the living rock cut into the form of batteries. At no attempt was made to enter the roads, to capture or destroy the vessels that might be found within, or to destroy the public buildings and houses in the city of Helsingfors, we must conclude that the batteries still presented an insurmountable obstacle to the entrance of the allied fleet.

The Minister of Marine has received the following report from Admiral Penaud, giving details of the late bombardment in the Baltic:

"Tournie, off Sweaborg, Aug. 11.

"Monsieur le Ministre.—As I had the honour to inform your Excellency by my letter of the 7th, Admiral Dundas and I presented ourselves before Sweaborg with the combined squadron, with the intention of bombarding it. At half past 7 in the morning of the 10th, eight English bomb vessels, each having one mortar; five French bomb vessels, each having two of these pieces; and a siege battery of four mortars of 120 pounds each, which, during the six hours darkness of the two previous nights, I had concentrated on the Islet Abraham at 2,200 metres from the place, opened fire against Sweaborg. I am happy to announce to you, Monsieur le Ministre, that this operation succeeded perfectly; it was not only a simple cannonade which the squadrons have made against Sweaborg; it was a real bombardment, the important results of which have exceeded my utmost hopes. In less than three hours after we began to throw shells we could observe that they caused considerable damage in the fortifications. Numerous fires rapidly broke out several times at the same time that we saw the flames rising above the dome of the church situated in the northern part of the island Est-Swartz. That building, however, was not touched and it may be said to be the only one on the islands Vargon and



"I can assure you that the English were not idle, but as soon as the signal of rockets went up every man that was in the trenches, reserve and

of them 'hooked it,' and left their muskets

Swartz which was represented by our projectiles. Terrible explosions were soon after heard, at four different times, the fire had reached the magazines filled with powder and shrapnel. The last two explosions were particularly violent, and they must have caused the enemy enormous losses both in men and *materiel*. The bombardment ceased this morning at half past 4; it consequently lasted for two days and two nights, during which Sweaborg presented the appearance of a vast fiery furnace. The fire which still continues its ravages, has destroyed nearly the whole place, and consists of storehouses, magazines, barracks, different Government establishments, and a great quantity of stores for the arsenal. The fire of our ships was so accurate that the enemy, fearing that the three-decker which had run across the channel between Sweaborg and the island of Back-Holm, would be destroyed, brought it into the port during the night. The Russians have received a serious blow and losses, the more severe, on the side of the allied squadron the loss is confined to one English vessel killed and a few slightly wounded. The enemy's fire returns our fire very vigorously, and did not slacken it until the moment of the explosion, as I mentioned, but the precision of our long range guns gave us an incontestable superiority over those of the Russians. Every one in the division fulfilled his duty with ardour, devotion, and courage; the example of the admiral, I am perfectly satisfied with the means of action placed at my disposal. The fire realized everything that was expected from them. The siege battery produced very fine results, as it may be said that it has fired at least 100 shells, on which, we have hoisted the French flag, and that the most destructive shot has been fired. In this affair, as under every other circumstance which has taken place since our flags have been united, Rear Admiral Dundas and I have acted with common accord. The example of the crew set the spirit in the crews of the two squadrons, which in reality only one man each, in zeal, and cause the enemy the greatest possible damage. The success of the first success of a vessel of one of the two nations was applauded by the other with the same cries of enthusiasm as if it had been gained by its own flag. Doubtless, Monsieur le Ministre, the bombardment of Sweaborg will exercise considerable influence on the Russian people, who have now acquired the conviction

that their fortified places and their arsenals are not completely sheltered from the attacks of the allied navies, which may and must hope to be able to deal destruction on the enemy's coast without suffering any very considerable injury themselves. sending you, Monsieur le Ministre, a more circumstantial report of this affair, I shall have the honour to ask of you a reward for the officers, sailors, and soldiers who distinguished themselves most in the battle.

I am, &c.

PENAUD."

RUSSIAN VERSION.

A Supplement to the *Journal de St. Petersbourg* of the 29th of July (10th of August) contains the following:—

"The enemy's fleet, which was at anchor at Nargen, and consisted of ten ships of the line, six frigates, seven steamers, four French floating batteries, two corvettes, one brig, one schooner, sixteen mortar-boats, twenty-three gunboats, two yachts, and three gun-boats—in all 75 vessels, weighed anchor on the 25th of July (6th of August) at noon, and, on the same day, at 5 p.m., joined the squadron of two ships and three steamers at anchor at Sandham Island.

"By two telegraphic despatches sent this morning (26th of July, 6th of August), and 11 o'clock, Aide-de-Camp General de Berg announces that the enemy, having formed a line of mortar-boats from Roashar to Groikhar, and having constructed during the night a battery on Longorn Rock, commenced at 7 in the morning sending shells from all the mortar and gun boats especially into the fortress of Longorn, and before long also opened fire against the island, and against battery No. 2.

The *Intellig. Russ.* publishes the following details, also received by telegraph:—

"28th of July (7th of August), 20 minutes after 12.—The fire from 15 to 20 shots per minute.

"24 after MidNight—the fire of the enemy has become very heavy, they fire at the rate of 30 shots a minute. Two of the enemy's frigates and a steamer have taken up a position between Melk-E and Dromus-E, and keep up a steady fire against those islands. The enemy has already fired about 5,000 shells from the fleet.

"The fire of the enemy is concentrated upon the fortress, but since 3 a.m. it has almost dimished. Our batteries on Sandham Island have acted so successfully that the besieging vessels withdrew from their range at noon, and one of the vessels, having received a direct hit, was obliged to be taken in tow.

"8:15 p.m.—The bombardment continues with intensity.

"29th of July (10th of August), 20 minutes after Midnight.—Since nightfall the aggressor has been firing Congreve rockets into Sweaborg. According to an approximate calculation, at least 10,000 shells must have been fired on the 28th (9th), from 7 a.m. to 1 p.m. The enemy is now firing 30 rockets a minute.

"2:45 a.m.—The stream of rockets on the islands and forts does not diminish; that of the shells is less. The conduct of our troops is excellent.

"7:36 a.m.—From 2 to 4 a.m. the fire of the enemy was slacker, but since 4:30 the fire from the mortars and gun boats has again increased in intensity.



all, jumped over the parapet, and made a dash on the rifle pits and advance works of the Russians, and directly they saw the red coats every

behind them."—*Letter from the Crimea.*

"9:50 a.m.—The enemy has brought up his mortar and gun boats nearer to his left flank, concentrating his fire on the fort of Wetser-Swartze, but, God be praised, has not succeeded in doing any damage.

"All our batteries are intact."

To the Editor of the "Colored News."

Sir.—The writer of the enclosed letter, an Irish lad of 18, had been a milk-boy up to last summer, when he enlisted. As the description it contains of the affair of the 7th is very correct and minute, coinciding to a remarkable degree with the highly finished picture of the *Times* correspondent, I send it, thinking you might possibly insert it in your paper.

Your humble and obedient servant,

F. KYNEY.

Camp before Sebastopol, June 16.
"Dear Sir.—It is with pleasure I address these few lines to you, hoping to find you in good health, as I am happy to inform you this leaves me the same at present, thank God. Dear Sir, I would have wrote sooner, only there was nothing worth writing, as I was aware that you would always hear of my health with trifling news. Sir, to inform you of our proceedings out here, and to give you a proper detail I must commence at the opening of the bombardment for the third and last time, as we all thought here, we opened fire from all our batteries on the evening of the 7th instant, and the enemy answered us in a courageous manner. It was kept that night and until the evening of the 8th. About 4 o'clock you could notice a number of French troops pass by our encampment, and move on to their advance works. The English at the same time sent a small reinforcement to our gunners, and all the remainder of the right attack were under arms and ready for anything. The English and French troops met that evening, as we only came off in the morning, so we were under arms, and had to go into action. They were turned towards the Mamelon Battery, which is in front of our camp, and in moment you might see the French climbing up the batteries on all sides; every one's heart was in his mouth to know the result. We saw the big guns silenced, and nothing going on but musketry on both sides. At last the musketry ceases, and now something goes on but musketry on the retreating Russians, and mow them down in masses. At the same time the enemy's shipping opens fire on the French, who had gained the battery by this time, and actually I thought they would blow the battery to the Harbour, and the broadsides of shell that they sent in was awful, but the French kept their ground, and our batteries from Inkermann soon silenced their shipping. When the French saw they had the battery they were not satisfied without attacking the Malakoff Tower, which is quite close to the Mamelon, and

although they had no orders to do so, at it they went but had not such good luck as before. They soon got under range of the big guns, but were met by a large body of infantry who kept up a galling fire of musketry on them and besides they had another obstacle to overcome. The enemy had a large trench dug around the battery, 20 feet wide and 18 deep, besides a large ditch or water-trench which had no end of doing this, so they had to retire with a great loss, and ran told.

"While this was going on with the French, I can assure you that the English were not idle, but as soon as the signal of rockets went up every man that was in the trenches, reserve and all, jumped over the parapet, and made a dash on the rifle pits and the advance works of the Russians, and directly they saw the red coats every man of them 'hooked it,' and left their muskets behind them. Our men, like the French, had no orders to go any further than the trenches. They are quite close to the Redan Battery, but they would not be stopped, and following on by all the men that could muster in the town, I think, and driven back with a great loss. However, the men did not retire, so eager were they to engage the enemy, but moved along to the right in excellent order to the Malakoff Tower along with the French, but at last the allies retired, as they had not the means of crossing the trench, and besides, it was getting late, and we thought it better to secure what we had. On the 10th there was a truce up to 1 o'clock, to bury their dead, and armistice, all countries harmonized, and soon after the French gave the 'Kussins' lights for their pipes. I must conclude at present with my kind wishes to —, and accept the same yourself from yours sincerely."

General Pennyfather says we are sure of Sebastopol, but the Russians fight to extermination, and that their slaughter has been terrific. They do not dare to bury their dead, and that their strength is gone. They have suffered from our shot, and cover them out of the shells of the houses we have destroyed by bombardment. I think this with a view, more particularly, to a speedy evacuation of the place, leaving it in a state unfit for us to hold. In fact, under all circumstances, he seems to think it would be impossible for us to hold it.

August 18.—*Robert Boyle, born 1627.* Boyle was one of the brightest luminaries of science in the age in which he lived. Lismore, in Ireland, claims the honour of his birthplace 1627, and about 1654 he entered at Oxford and engaged with ardour in the prosecution of researches in experimental philosophy. After the Restoration he was received with favour by the king, and strongly solicited by Lord Chancellor Clarendon to enter the Church, where he had every prospect of obtaining the highest preferments; but his conscientious scruples prevented his compliance. He was one of the first fellows of the Royal Society, and a member of the Council. His philosophical writings are very voluminous, and from the large portion of experimental knowledge and observation of the works of nature which they contain, have proved a fertile storehouse of facts, from which many subsequent discoveries have been derived. He also wrote many theological tracts, and on his death, in 1691, bequeathed £50 a year for the endowment of a lecture on the evidences of Christianity.

19.—*Sir William Blackstone, died 1780.* This eminent English lawyer will ever be celebrated for his famous commentaries. They afford an elaborate and popular exposition of the English laws and constitution. He uniformly leans to the side of prerogative, and his notions with regard to religious toleration slightly tarnish his otherwise well-earned reputation.

20.—*Robert Bloomfield, died 1823.*

21.—*John Slaney, born 1763.* Mr. Slaney is celebrated from the following romantic adventure, which befel him on the low flat shores in Hampshire, opposite the Isle of Wight. Mounted on his mud patens, he was traversing one of these mid land plains in quest of ducks; and being only intent on his game, he suddenly found the waters, which had been brought forward with uncommon rapidity by some peculiar circumstance of tide, had made an alarming progress around him. To whatever part he ran, he found himself completely invested by the tide; a thought struck him, as the only hope of safety; he retired to that part which was yet uncovered with water, and sticking the barrel of his gun (which, for the purpose of shooting wild-fowl, was very long) deep into the mud, he resolved to hold fast by it as a support against the waves, and to wait the ebbing of the tide. A common tide, he had reason to believe, would not in that place have reached above his middle, but this was a spring tide, and brought forward by a strong westerly wind. The water had now reached him; it covered the ground on which he stood; it rippled over his feet; it gained his knees, his waist. Button after button was swallowed up, till at length it advanced over his very shoulders. With a palpitating heart he gave himself up for lost. Still, however, he held fast by his anchor; his eye was eagerly bent in search of some boat which might take its course that way; but none appeared. A solitary head, sometimes covered by a wave, was no object to be described from shore at the distance of half a league. Whilst he was making up his mind to the terrors of certain destruction, his attention was called to a new object. He thought he saw the uppermost button of his coat begin to appear. No mariner could behold a cape at sea with greater transport than he did the uppermost button of his coat! But the fluctuation of the water was such, and the turn of the tide so slow, that it was yet some time before he durst venture to assure himself that the button was fairly above the level of the flood. At length, however, a second button appearing at intervals, his sensations may rather be conceived than described; and his joy gave him spirits and resolution to support his uneasy situation four or five hours longer, till the waters had fully retired.

22.—*Warren Hastings, died 1818.*

Spencer, born 1553. One of the greatest of English poets. His "Shepherd's Calendar" appeared in 1576. His "Fairy Queen" was dedicated to Queen Elizabeth, who appointed him poet laureate, and conferred upon him a pension. In 1580 he was made secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, but on the rebellion of Tyrone, he was compelled to return to England. He died in 1599.

23.—*American War commenced 1775.*

Mrs. Trimmer, born 1741. This worthy woman and most excellent writer was the daughter of Joshua and Sarah Kirby, and was born in the town of Ipswich. Her father was known in the literary world as an able writer on the subject of perspective, which science he had the honour to teach to the principal members of the Brunswick family. His daughter was educated in French and English and the other usual accomplishments at a boarding school near Ipswich, but removed with her parents to London at a very early period of her life. She had great taste for drawing, and executed a few specimens of very considerable merit; but her favourite amusement was reading, by which she gave a very high degree of cultivation to a mind naturally acute and tenacious. In her twenty-first year she married Mr. James Trimmer, of Brentford, a gentleman of exemplary character, by whom she had twelve children—six sons and six daughters—whose education became the constant subject of her anxiety and delight. She used to say, that as soon as she became a mother, her thoughts were turned so entirely to the subject of education, that she scarcely read a book on any other topic, and believed she almost wearied her friends by making it so frequently the subject of conversation. From this, however, the happiest results followed, not only to her family, which became most exemplary in knowledge and virtue, but to the world at large, by her wishing to extend the blessings of her admirable plan to other families. This produced a valuable series of publications, which soon became popular, and met with the cordial approbation of those who consider religion as the only solid basis of morality. They were, indeed, not only approved by many of our ablest divines, but some of them have been admitted on the list of publications dispensed by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Mrs. Trimmer died suddenly in the 69th year of her age, in 1810. She was sitting in her study, in the chair in which she was accustomed to write, she bowed her head upon her bosom and expired. Her children, who were accustomed to see her occasionally take repose in this manner, could scarcely persuade themselves that she was not asleep, and it was not till after the lapse of some time that they could be made to believe that their affectionate parent had dropped off into the sleep of death. The published works of this lady are so well known, that it would be unnecessary to give a list—the chief ornaments of the whole is, however, her "Guardian of Education," 5 vols. She was induced to undertake this periodical work by observing the mischief that had crept into various publications for the use of children, and she feared, if something were not done to open the eyes of the public to this growing evil, the minds of youth would be poisoned, and irreparable injury be sustained. There was, indeed, just cause for alarm, when it is known that the two principal maris for insidious publications were under the management of men who had only avarice to prompt them, and were notorious for their avowed contempt of religion.

24.—*The Rev. George Crabbe, born 1754.* Mr. Crabbe was born at Aldborough, in Suffolk, and at the time of his death had reached the advanced age of seventy-eight. Notwithstanding considerable peculiarities, and some obvious faults of manner, it

is impossible to peruse any of Crabbe's productions without feeling yourself to be in the hands of a writer of great power, and a true poet. In some of his pieces he has displayed both a soaring imagination and a delicate sense of beauty; but he is most popularly known as the poet of poverty and wretchedness—the stern explorer and describer of the deepest and darkest recesses of human suffering and crime. Perhaps he has occasionally painted the glooms of the regions in which he was thus accustomed to wander with somewhat of exaggeration; but it would be easy to select abundant proof from his writings, that if he delineated with an unsparring pencil both the miseries and the vices of the poor, he could also sympathise with their enjoyments and estimate their virtues as cordially as any man that ever lived.

Sir Robert Walpole, born 1675. This once distinguished statesman was the descendant of a very ancient family, so denominated from Walpole, St. Peter's, in Norfolk, in which parish the family had its residence. Sir Robert was the third, but the eldest surviving son of Robert Walpole, Esq. He was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge. In July, 1700, he married Catherine, daughter of Sir John Shorter, Lord-mayor of London, a woman of exquisite beauty and accomplished manners. On his father's death in 1700 he was elected member of Parliament for Castle Rising, but afterwards represented Lynn Regis, and was regularly chosen for that place, till he was created Earl of Orford. He was early distinguished as a zealous speaker on Whig interest, and was appointed Secretary at War in 1705, and Treasurer of the Navy in 1710. But in this last-mentioned year a change of ministry took place, of a description so violent, that he was not only removed from his employments, but was committed to the Tower, where he continued six months, and in the meantime was expelled from his seat in the House of Commons. On the dissolution of this Parliament, he was again chosen for Lynn Regis, and on the accession of George I. he was made paymaster of the guards and garrisons at home, and of the forces abroad, and he was given a seat in the privy council. The following year he was constituted First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer. In 1717 he resigned these offices, but resumed the same in 1720, and in 1723 was made sole Secretary of State during the absence of the king at Hanover. In this year the king rewarded his services by creating his son Baron Walpole, and he was further honoured in his own person by the orders of the Bath and Garter. On the accession of George II. he has continued in his offices, and from this time remained Prime, or rather sole Minister, and had the entire management of the affairs of the kingdom until February, 1741, when he was created Earl of Orford, and immediately after resigned. The interview, when he took leave of the king, is said to have been highly affecting. On kneeling down to kiss his hand, the king burst into tears, and Walpole was so touched with this instance of regard as to continue for some time in the same posture, while the king was so overpowered, that he was unable to raise him from the ground. When he at length rose, the king stated his regret for the loss of so faithful a counsellor, expressed his gratitude for his long services, and his hope of receiving advice from him on important occasions. The Earl did not long survive this touching event. He expired March 18th, 1745, aged 69. In his private character Walpole is universally allowed to have had amiable and benevolent qualities. His public character was long the subject of political controversy. His fate, indeed, has been extremely singular. While in power he was reviled with unceasing obloquy, and his whole conduct arraigned as a mass of corruption and political depravity. As time softened the aspirations of personal animosity, and as the spirit of party subsided, there was scarcely one of his opponents who did not, privately or publicly, retract their unqualified censures, and pay a due tribute to the wisdom which guided his administration.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AMELIA RITZBURG (HYDE PARK GARDENS).—Never walk alone. Ladies who prefer walking should always, when practicable, have a companion. If a gentleman, so much the better, as there are many idle, well-dressed scoundrels commonly prowling about, who take every opportunity of annoying the unprotected female. This particular class is made up of blacklegs, ruined gamblers, and the swellmob; and many of them make a good harvest out of watches, chains, and other trinkets, which ladies too often foolishly display. While on this subject, we recommend those travelling to take a hint on this point: we are continually reading in the police reports of robberies about London in the streets, omnibuses, &c.; and really it is imprudent for ladies to display gold watches and chains—it is a sort of premium to temptation. We also caution them against stopping to look into the shop-windows, however great may be the temptation; as it is at such places the lady is most likely to lose any property she may have about her.

A NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER (PORTSEAS).—The escapes are almost miraculous. A private addressing his brother at Nottingham, says:—"I had a very narrow escape myself the other night, when I was at work in the trenches. It was about 12 o'clock at night, and we were having our grog served to us, and I had got the pot to my lips, when a grape shot, weighing 2 lbs., whizzed past, and took the pot right out of my hand, not doing me any harm, but disappointing me very much in respect of losing my grog."

AN ARTISAN (MANCHESTER).—The Barbering Vase was formed by making an artificial opal, which was then blown out as is now done with glass vessels; after which part of the outer layer was cut away, leaving the figures in relief.

A FRIEND TO MERCY (NEWPORT).—We acquiesce in the propriety of your remarks, and think that Government may yet be induced to grant an unconditional pardon to John Frost, who was transported for life at the Monmouth Special Commission for his connexion with the Chartist movement. We have seen a letter, in which the unfortunate old man says:—"I really should like to come home. I am now in my 71st year, and I find the desire increases with age to spend my last days in my native country. Surely 15 years in a penal colony is a severe expiation of my offence. If any one had told me as I was leaving England that I should survive 15 years of such mortification and suffering, and, at the age of threescore and ten be in pretty good health, I shall scarcely have believed him."

M. B. (BRIGHTON).—More than three centuries have elapsed since the spectacle of an English Monarch publicly entertained with royal hospitality by the Sovereign of France was exhibited to the wondering eyes of the inhabitants of the two countries. From the time of the Field of the Cloth of Gold to the present day, no British King or Queen has entered with the pomp and circumstance of state the French

kingdom, or openly appeared before the eyes of the French people as the guest of their Monarch and nation. Never since the days of Francis I. has a reigning English Monarch made a public progress through France, or been presented to the general gaze of the enthusiastic French people.

WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES FOR STRAND.—Mr. and Mrs. JOHN ISAACS, 319, and 320, Strand, are now giving an unprecedentedly high price for all kinds of Left-off Clothes, Regimentals, Outfits, Boots, Books, &c., Trunks; Old Gold and Silver, and other Laces; Plate, Jewellery, and Miscellaneous articles. They will give a sum equivalent to the above to sell, in good or inferior condition, with immediate attention at their residence by a letter addressed to Messrs. Isaacs, Colonial Bank, 319, and 320, Strand (opposite Somerset-house).—N.B. All parcels from town or country are received. Established forty-seven years. Reference: Messrs. Twining, Bankers, Strand, and London and Colonial Bank, Covent-garden.

LOOKING-GGLASSES.—THE COMMERCIAL PLATE GLASS COMPANY, Manager, CHARLES MULRAN, 75, 76, and 80, Fleet-street, and 183, Oxford-street [note the name and the address], are now exhibiting a large number of looking-glasses, and PIER GLASSES, framed in every variety of wood, colour, and material, and plain tables; solid mahogany table and elvah glasses, &c. &c. &c. They will give a sum equivalent to the above to sell, in good or inferior condition, with immediate attention at their residence by a letter addressed to the Commercial Plate Glass Company, in consequence of the extent of the trade. They will also buy old looking-glasses and plate glass at about half the price usually charged for new articles of the same kind. They will gratify, and soon for free, large sheets of drawings, estimates given all over England, free, exhibiting the exact patterns and prices of about 400 various sized looking-glasses, picture frames, concaves, console tables, &c.

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The Colored News.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1855.

WHO could have foretold when the gory sword of war was sheathed at the close of the last European struggle, that when again drawn in world-stirring strife, it would be in union with, and not in opposition to, the very nation with whom a cessation of hostilities had just been concluded? Yet so it is. During the forty years of peace which so happily intervened, old enmities subsided, prejudices were removed, the people of the two nations freely intermingled with each other, civilisation and enlightened progress did the work silently but surely, and formed the foundation at last of an alliance, whose warm sincerity and cordiality exceeds even the intensity of former animosity. This alliance has now been solemnly ratified before the eyes of the world by the mutual interchange of courtesies between the sovereigns of the two greatest countries in the world. Scarcely three months ago England entertained Louis Napoleon and his Empress with all the courtly splendour which beffited the exalted rank of the royal guests. This visit Her Majesty has now returned. For the details of her reception in the gay and brilliant capital of France, we refer our readers to another section of our paper; but we cannot refrain from observing that, if our welcome to the Emperor and Empress of the French consisted less in external splendour and display, the deep national feeling which was expressed in the characteristic cheers from assembled masses was none the less significant. In Paris, however, ample scope presents itself for supplying the deficiency of outward demonstration, and our Queen has had ocular and unmistakeable indications of the thorough good understanding which exists between the two countries, from the prince to the peasant. "Queen's weather," for which we must all be thankful at this critical period of harvest operations, accompanied Her Majesty to Paris. Having safely and pleasantly conveyed the English Queen to French shores, the tides, however, were not so propitious to the Parisians. Notwithstanding all the efforts of M. Petiet, between Bologne and Paris, the royal cortège arrived "one hour too late," and although in some cases an hour "better late than never" holds good, twilight afforded but little opportunity to our neighbours to witness the royal appreciation of their kind and honest enthusiasm, to give vent to which many had paid a very high price, besides waiting in the sun nearly twelve hours. On their part all was prepared, from the dashing military assembled in tens of thousands to the *petite girls* in white of the Empress's schools, the *jeunes filles de charleston*. Nothing was wanting along the whole line of the Boulevards—forming so excellent a way for procession—that such indefatigable holiday makers as are the inhabitants of the gay city of Paris, could press into the service of a vivacious welcome. We may pardon, therefore, some chagrin at such a *contretemps*. Sunday was spent in quiet at St. Cloud, but Monday commenced a round of sight seeing, and during the week ample opportunities were afforded by our excellent Sovereign for the gratification of national curiosity; and the friendship thus cemented between the two countries—based as it is in the most enlightened principles—must be permanent in defence of the cause of liberty and civilisation. The visit of our Queen of England to the Emperor of France will form an important chapter in the future history of England.

Bankrupts.

FRIDAY.—J. C. Dales, Coleman-street, City, dealer in shares—T. Earle, Drury-lane-street, Victoria-street, railway contractor and contractor for public works—J. Bowring, Tipton, silk, wool and cotton-mill—J. Whitehouse, and W. Jeffries, West Bromwich, ironmonger—J. Taylor, Nottingham, hosier—E. W. Knight, Stalls-street, Bath, dealer in China and porcelain—G. Gidley, Tiverton, Devon, shaver and bill discounter—W. Leecham, and W. Sherriff, Tiverton, Devon, miller and farmer—W. Leecham and W. A. Wilcock, Shropshire, timber and slate dealers—C. H. Wall and W. Backhouse, Lathom, Lancashire, timber dealers—C. H. Wall and W. Backhouse, Samlesbury, near Preston, cotton spinners—G. Watson, Manchester, furniture dealers—H. Abbott, Matlock, coal merchant.

TUESDAY.—A. Gibson, Lloyd's, the Foreign General Agent, Liverpool—J. Hobson, Leder, grocer—H. Serase, Brighton, stone-mason—E. Nicol, Kent-street, grocer—J. Williams, Llanasa, Flintshire, grocer—R. Austin, Kendal, hatter, furrier—T. Younger, senior, Sunderland builder.

The will of the late J. H. Vivian, Esq., M.P. for Swansea, has been proved in London under £200,000. personality; and that of the late Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., under £80,000.

Postage.

Now that public attention is drawn to the subject of the distribution of the Civil List—and especially with a popular minister in power—we have little fear that the wrong committed by Lord Aberdeen will be renewed. But while the subject is under consideration, it is to be desired that Ministers will come to some clearer understanding as to the principle which should regulate the distribution. Except Sir Robert Peel and Lord Aberdeen, we are not aware that any minister has ever made a public statement of his view; but these ministers held opinions on the subject diametrically opposed, not only as to the rights of literature to the sum granted, but also as to the character of the men of letters to whom it ought to be awarded. Sir Robert Peel began with the principle that the fund is voted by way of reward—Lord Aberdeen by way of charity. Sir Robert gave it to the best men—Lord Aberdeen to the poorest. Before he considered a man's claim, Sir Robert asked "Is he distinguished?"—Lord Aberdeen, "Is he starving?" In his excellent letter to Southey—offering a baronetcy and a pension—the Great Minister laid down the rule with regard to the Literary Civil List. The money, he said, was intended "as an encouragement of literature." He consequently selected the worthiest objects for the nation's gratitude; and it is to his generous interpretation of the national desire that Southey, Wordsworth, Sharpe, McCulloch, Tytler, and Montgomery owed their pensions; and that Messrs. Airy, Faraday, Tennyson, and Mrs. Somerville owe the state rewards which they still enjoy. The late minister, Lord Aberdeen, instead of seeking the best men, sought out the least successful, and refused to grant a shilling unless the applicant would sue in the form of a pauper. In this we think Lord Aberdeen took a false view of the case. Literary paupers have the Literary Fund to fall back on,—that Literary Fund which adds to its capital every year because it cannot find enough of pauperism to relieve. But the Civil Pension Fund is properly a reward; and national rewards are not, we imagine, the right of the unsuccessful. Sir Robert Peel's principle was, the true one. Westminster is to be made a new city. When the changes proposed by Mr. Pennethorne and Sir Charles Barry shall have been completed, that part of the capital will scarcely know itself. Sir Charles's scheme is grand and startling. The chariot of "Improvement" runs over court and church with equal ease and indifference. The Lord Chancellor is kicked out of the way—and all the Judges of the land are sent adrift, no one knows whither. The House of Commons is to lose its church. Parliament Street is to be dug up and thrown into a new position. Palace Yard is to be taken from the public; and the cabmen are to drive away to fresh stands, and their horses to pastures now. All these changes are to be effected at a cost of about a million—without including the cost of the new Courts or of the new Bridge.

The ladies are at present wearing a broad, flapping, slouched hat, of brown chip, which overshadows their features like a huge parasol. Respecting this umbrageous covering—only occasionally seen in town but very common in the country, and particularly at the sea-side—the opinions of the gentlemen are exceedingly various. Some wisely regard them for their utility, others consider them as graceful and becoming, and many declare them decidedly ugly. Some energetic individual, who, in his own circle, has exhausted alike his authority and his eloquence in the vain attempt to induce the ladies to abandon their own fancies and adopt his, finding the will of the gentle beings entirely too powerful for him, has essayed an experiment, in the hope of attaining, by stratagem, what he has failed to effect by argument. He has bought up all the hats of the description alluded to that the quiet little watering place of Southport can supply, and has distributed them among the humble damsels of the district, with a request that they will wear them on all occasions while pursuing their ordinary avocations. The damsels have taken to them with the most perfect affection, and have fulfilled his wishes to the letter, for females of all classes love to be in the fashion. The servants, donkey-drivers, and fish-girls of Southport, the town rustic, and the ruddy maid-maids, at this moment all wear the round hat; but whether the stratagem will have the desired result is still "in the bosoms of the Fates." The ladies, so far, have only laughed good-humouredly at the artifice; and as the sex generally make a point of having their own way, we feel assured that the stratagem will take nothing by his motion.

War has tended in curious ways to promote some of the arts. In the trenches before Sebastopol, as we have lately seen, the histrionic art is cultivated by the Zouaves, and a new theatre has been built on the site of the ancient Hercules. Letters from St. Petersburg speak of the rage which at present possess that capital for *tableaux vivans*, which are got up on a costly scale, and with due attention to archaeology and decoration. According to the *Times* correspondence these entertainments have been suggested by the highest personages of the realm. "The Emperor," says the correspondence in question, "having one day said, in presence of his courtiers, that the nobles ought to invent some plan for preventing the commerce of the capital from feeling too severely the present state of things, and particularly the blockade of the Baltic," they forthwith set about organising a series of *tableaux vivans*, the performers in which are persons of the highest class of society. As these *tableaux* represent the different episodes of Russian history at all epochs, the actors and actresses in them are obliged to make purchases of the richest stuffs for suitable costume. *Tableaux vivans* for the relief of the suffering tradesmen are at this moment the fashion on the banks of the Neva, and each noble feels obliged to give at least one of these master, when no more generous motive exists." Our own capital has had something of this kind to show during the season now running to seed.

"Our Village," it is felt, should contain some public memorial of the genius and presence which have made it famous. America, as well as England, it is thought, will be anxious to contribute towards the memorial of Mary Mitford; and a scheme has, therefore, been set on foot for collecting the mites of those who choose to render them in aid of such a purpose, with the ultimate view of erecting a plain monument over her grave, and building a school to bear the name of Mitford, in "Our Village."

Domestic Epitome.

The largest room in the world under a single roof, and unbroken by pillars or other obstructions, is at St. Petersburg, Russia, and is 650 feet in length, and 150 feet in breadth. By daylight it is used for military displays, and a battalion can march through it. In the evening it is often converted into a vast ball-room, when it is warmed by 16 prodigious stoves, and 20,000 wax tapers are required to light it properly. The roof of this construction is a single arch of iron, the bars alone on which it rests weighing 12,830 pounds.

It is again said, and more positively than ever, that the condition of the Empire Eugenie inspires hopes of a direct Napoleonic succession to the French throne.

The people of Odessa are singularly quiet and orderly; Justice is well administered, but in a severe way. Caning is for the male sex. Whipping with birchen rods is reserved for the women, and is so generally received a custom that in great estates the steward lets one morning apart in the week for causing this punishment to be administered by a matron, with as much decorum as the case will allow; nor from the pheasant to the head housemaid is there any exception.

Lord Ebrington has given notice of a motion for next session to the effect, that it is desirable that the British Museum, the National Gallery, and the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, should, like the Botanic Garden at Kew, and the Hampton Court Palace and Gardens, be open to the public on Sunday afternoon.

The ravages committed by the gooseberry caterpillar this year in the neighbourhood of London have been most formidable. Whole acres of bushes in the market gardens are at the present time bare of leaves as if it were the middle of winter, and so rapidly does wholesale destruction take place, that a plantation healthy and promising one day, will be leafless a few days afterwards. Instances have even been noticed of bushes being devoured of their foliage in a single night.

A recent excavation in Edward-street, Lancaster, a Roman colony, Faustina the younger, wife of Aurelius, and who died A.D. 157, was picked up, in good preservation. It is made of some brass metal, the plating substance having been removed.

A party of nuns of the order of Notre Dame, eight in number, from Belgium, have taken up their residence, established, and opened a school on Sheffield Mount, which frequently appear in the streets and the novelty of its costume attracts much notice.

At Winchelsea, H. Smith, of the 4th Foot, was charged with shooting his fellow-soldier. While on duty at Parkhurst barracks, he deliberately loaded his gun and fired at N. Taylor, on the adjutant's post, and wounded him in the arm.

At the same assizes a man named W. Fragnell, wrs indicted for the manslaughter of W. Read, at West Tynherley. Read, a married man, had seduced one sister of the prisoner, and was met by him under circumstances which caused him to be endeavouring to accomplish the ruin of another. Fragnell pushed upon him, and struck him a single blow, which killed him.

A society exists for the purpose of investigating and preserving the antiquities of the metropolitan county. Either the Marquess of Salisbury or Lord Londesborough will be invited to accept the office of president.

Lord Seymour has declined the office of Postmaster-General, which was offered to him by the government, his lordship had no objection to the office itself, but there are points connected with the foreign policy of the Government over which he cannot agree.

A new percussion cap pistol invented, warranted in the extreme of wet and dry weather, never to misfire, or to leave any residue to choke the nipple or corrode the gun.

Postmaster shell weighs, when charged with powder, about 100lbs., and their cost is stated to be from 50s. to 60s. each. When made by hand, they are said to cost the enormous sum of £30 each.

That Nestor of poets Mr. Rogers, keeps driving about in his carriage this fine weather. He was the other day visiting his friend, Dr. W. Beattie, at Upper Norwood. Rogers completed ninety-two the early part of this month.

Ella Massey, the wife of George Massey, purist, aged only 31, has died of glandular affection at Middlesex Hospital, London. The unfortunate Ella had resided with her husband, who kept from eight to twelve car horses, over stables situated at 9, Stephen's Mews, adjoining Rathbone-place, Oxford-street. Her sufferings have been described by her medical attendants, of the most excruciating nature. Her body presented a dreadful spectacle, immediately after death assuming the appearance of one mass of putrefaction.

A sentence recently passed in Switzerland upon a man found guilty of sacrilege, shows considerable ingenuity, in the art of punishment. The criminal is to be exposed for a quarter of an hour in the town-college, and then to be flogged with 60 strokes of the rod from the hands of the same dread officer; five years of hard labour; to remain 10 years within the boundary of his native commune; never to be able to marry, and to lose all civil and political rights; to pass through certain religious exercises; and finally to confess his crime in the church—a rod in his hand and a cord round his neck. The tribunal from which his sentence proceeds is that of Olzwald.

It is said that the streets of Melbourne could be paved with egg-cups, so great the quantity of these articles of crockery exported to that colony, where very few are wanted.

The coronation of the Emperor of Russia will take place at Moscow in the autumn.

The following programme of an evening's theatrical performance in the camp before Sebastopol is curious, as showing the character of the French soldiers, who, though regiments, are not accustomed to parades, but, like the English, are gay and happy:—The Imperial Theatre of Inkermann, Sunday, May 20.—The amateur performers of the Zouaves will give the following spectacle:—1. Le Bal du Sauvage, folie-vauville, in three acts by MM. Boignard. 2. Comic Interlude. 3. Les Fureurs d'Amour, a burlesque tragedy in one act. 4. Comic Interlude, sung by an English Sergeant. As the performance will be long, the curtain will rise at half-past seven precisely.

The fire-shells which destroyed the Turkish frigates at Sinope, were invented by a Frenchman—submitted to our government, and "pooh-pooh'd."

The possibility of telegraphic communication between England and America was not long since deemed a chimera, but it seems the laying down of this telegraph is soon destined to count among the wonders of the age. The submarine cable to connect Cape Breton with Newfoundland has just been shipped and in less than two months the line will be in operation.

Paris alone spends £10,000 annually in rose-buds. France even exports roses to the United States.

Louis Napoleon obtained by the freedom of the City of London, which was presented to him on his visit, let, the right to drive a coach through Temple bar without paying toll; 2nd, the permission to keep a shop in the city without serving any apprenticeship; and 3rd, his Imperial Majesty has become eligible to the occupation of the almshouses belonging to certain city charities.

Prince Albert sold all his cattle at the recent Paris Show, but refused to part with his poultry, though as much as 1,800f. were offered for one of the cocks and two hens. A cock and two hens of the Dorking breed fetched 750f., £30, and a cock and a hen of the same breed.

A grandson of Sheridan, the son of the Hon. Mrs. Norton, resides at the island of Copri, in the Bay of Naples. Entertaining a romantic attachment for a Neapolitan peasant girl, he married her, and lives in a very humble style.

In the trunk of a tree lately felled at Battersea, a large aerolite or meteoric stone was found imbedded. It is now in the Museum of Economic Geology.

Among the celebrities who have visited North Wales we may notice the President of the United States, Mr. Millard Fillmore, who paid a visit to the Britannia and Menai bridges; and Cardinal Wiseman, who, during a brief sojourn at Helyweli, bathed in the far-famed well of St. Winefride.

The first letter issued by Sir B. Hall, after his acceptance of the office of President of the Board of Public Works, directs that 200 new seats shall be placed in the public promenades of the Regent's park, and he has given orders for the throwing open of Kew-gardens park, and the public during the whole of Sundays.

In an action tried at Edinburgh, Lord Justice Clerk ruled that a letter sent to the editor of a newspaper for insertion, but afterwards asked to be withdrawn by the writer, before its publication, was not the property of the editor to do what he liked with it, and that it was not entitled under those circumstances, to insert it; but that if it came in type, he might demand payment for putting it into type.

A new series of historical tableaux, of a very attractive and superior kind, has been open at the *Porte St. Martin* theatre in Paris. The subject is "Paris" itself—the story of which city, from the earliest time, is rendered to the eye pictorially in thirty representations. The show is spoken of in high terms, and will probably draw a vast number of summer visitors to the theatre.

Mr. Heywood, the Member for Salford, has, in his speech in the House of Commons, the next session, he shall move "An Address to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to appoint a Commission to inquire into the state of the Authorized version of the Bible, and to prepare a plan for the further revision of that translation."

Some notable ameliorations have been effected in the Paris exhibition. Orange trees have been arranged before the grand entrance and in the gardens; cheap trains have been organized from the provincial towns; Fridays are to be made two franc days, and Mondays four sous days; Sundays being henceforth one franc days. Measures are now in progress that will enable excursionists of the working class to enter the building any day at the cheap rate of four sous.

A dreadful boiler explosion took place at the Tower Grinding-mill, Sheffield. The boiler in question was a new one put up by Messrs. Wood, Brothers, and the men were testing it at the time of the accident. Two men named Hill and Broughton lost their lives, and three others were very seriously injured. Mr. Marshall, the manager of the works, was severely injured, but escaped with his life. He was standing at the time of the explosion within a few yards of the boiler, in the stables of the counting-house. Such was the force of the explosion, that it carried the boiler through the yard gate, in Blinck-street, across the road into the river.

It having been found difficult to obtain a sufficiency of artificers for the field batteries of the Royal Artillery, and the horse and rocket brigades, the Board of Ordnance has considered it expedient to increase the bounty from £10 to £15 for the enlistment of farriers, shoeing smiths, wheelwrights, collar makers, saddlers, and cartsmiths. The bounty for the Royal Navy has also been increased, as an inducement to these classes to volunteer.

The last season at the Italian Opera House, at Vienna, has been a failure, causing a loss of nearly £12,000.

A marble statue of Sir Robert Walpole has been placed upon its pedestal in the Long corridor leading from Westminster Hall to the entrance of the Houses of Lords and Commons. The work is from the chisel of Mr. John Bell, and represents the fat, burly, and corpulent man of Walpole, in the court costume of the age, addressing the House of Commons, with one hand thrust into his bosom, and in an attitude and with an expression of boldness—one might almost say, of impudence.

The new Beer Act came into effect last Sunday. It is entitled "An Act to repeal, alter, and amend the Act of the 17th and 18th years of her present Majesty, for the regular furnishing of the Sale of Beer and other Liquors on the Lord's-day, and to substitute other provisions in lieu thereof." It contains five clauses, and declares that as the recited Act has been found to be attended with inconvenience to the public, the said Act is repealed, and the hours for public houses to be open are now on Sunday, Christmas-day, Good Friday, or on any fast or thanksgiving day, from 1 to 3, and from 5 to 11.

The quiet little hamlet of Clapton, in the parish of Midsomer Norton, in the above county, has been alarmed by the almost sudden death of Mrs. Emma Candy, wife of a highly respectable farmer of that place. The deceased was 27 years of age, and, in consequence of the suspicious nature of the circumstances attending her death, the coroner, Mr. Briggs Fry, has felt it his duty to commence an inquest on the body. The contents of the stomach have been submitted to analysis by Mr. Herapath, the eminent chemist of Bristol, undoubted traces of arsenic have been discovered.

The most industrious monster the Sea Serpent, has already entered upon his laborious office of affording paragraphs for the press, by appearing off Recluver, the very instant that Parliament was prorogued. He has, however, much disappointed his friends, and especially his captors, by assuming, when taken, the shape of an enormous cormorant.

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The recruiting for the Army is at present going on at the rate of 60,000 men a year.

Lord Clarendon said the other day in the House of Lords, to characterize the interests of the country, that there was no longer either a French or an English Cabinet, but a single one, the members of which sat indifferently on one or the other side of the Channel. We can in our turn say that there will be only one people from the day when Queen Victoria made her entry into Paris.

Emperor of Russia, a short time ago, refused to allow any Bible Societies in his empire, though formerly they were encouraged and assisted in their formation. The Emperor said he had discontinued them, in accordance with political movements.

A few young lads, whilst bathing near the point of Ness, Orkney, caught a living shark, about three feet long, which was lying at the bottom watching them.

It is some comfort for those who trust to Time, to learn that such frenzy as Mlle. Cravelli excited has died away deservedly into something more like reason. The Lady comes in and goes out without any one seeming to notice her presence or absence.

The salaries paid to the clerks of Poor Law Unions in England and Wales, amount annually to £73,693.

A joint-stock company for undertaking the business of warehousing under the Limited Liability Act is in course of formation, with a proposed capital of £200,000.

King Leopold and two of his children have been to Antwerp to inaugurate the Exhibition of Painting and Sculpture, held every third year in that picturesque home of Flemish Art. M. de Keyser, Vice-President of the Managing Committee, received the royal party.

The most talented sometimes fall into egregious and laughable errors. Richard Lalor Sheil is an instance of it. On one occasion on the stage of Covent Garden, he undertook to instruct the actors.

"Now observe," said he, "here's Mr. Young, here's Mr. Kemble. Well, the guard comes on—Mr. Young draws his sword, and finds he has got it bent. This Hibernian explanation became a jocular topic in the green room."

The Editor was talking a few days since with one of the Peninsular veterans, he thus expressed himself on the present state of the war—"In Spain it was a time of war: in the Crimea it is a war of time!"

The ex-Royal family of France visited Carnarvon Castle, and the following autographs were entered in the visiting-book:—1. Marie Amelie, "Due et Duchesse de Nemours," "Princesse de Salerne," "Due et Duchesse d'Aumale." Her Majesty, who, on entering the Castle, leaned on the arm of the Duke de Nemours, was pinched in slight mourning, with a blue sun-shade, and carried a French parasol. Most of the ladies of the Royal party were hats.

We have to record the demise of Viscount Hereford, the Premier Viscount of the English Peerage, who expired at his residence, in Wilton-crescent, in the prime of manhood. He was born May 3, 1809, and married in 1841, Miss Ravenscroft, daughter of the late Mr. Ravenscroft, by whom he leaves issue a youthful family. His eldest son, Robert, born in 1843, succeeds to the family honours. The late peer was a most religious man, and his death will be lamented by a large circle.

John Peel, the Peal monument in the City, is (simply) "Peal, born 5th February, 1788; died 2nd July, 1850."

The proprietors of the Exchange Buildings, Liverpool, have resolved not to permit preaching on the Exchange flags on Sundays.

A fatal accident has occurred at the Royal Brewery, Brentford, owing to the fall of a portion of a wall. Five or six children were playing there, and two were killed. A third was buried beneath the rubbish, but was sheltered in some way, and crawled out uninjured.

David M'Dowell, a chemist of Tynemouth, was charged with setting fire to his shop, and endangering the lives of sixteen persons occupying tenemented dwellings under the same roof. It was proved that he had removed a quantity of fixtures and stock from the premises a day or two before the fire. These were insured with the Norwich Union. He was found guilty, and sentenced to 15 years transportation.

Recently the boys of the three "Shoeblack Brigades" went to Richmond Park, by water, accompanied by a large number of friends. The bright uniform of the Red, the Blue, and the Yellow Societies, caused many a good humoured smile from the people in the Strand, as the 120 lads marched along with a band, and banners gaily painted with emblems appropriate to their humble but useful calling. Several "old shoeblacks" were present who showed by their dignified bearing that they had not entirely lost their former occupations, and others were not forgotten who were serving in the Royal Navy and Baltic fleets. Football, cricket, and other boyish amusements were enjoyed in the park, after which the steamer returned. The pleasant greeting of many hundreds of spectators on the river told how hearty is the sympathy felt for those who are enjoying a holiday made sweet by honest labour. There are many shoe-blacks in the streets who will not join any of the societies. More than £100 a-year is earned by the boys in London.

Very recently the news reached France respecting the loss which the allies incurred in their attacks on the Malakoff and Redan, by which the public mind was painfully affected. The fact is, so many years have passed since the English have waged what is termed the *grande guerre* ("great war")—they are so far removed from the period of the battles of the first Empire, when 1,200 cannoneers stretched bleeding on the field scores of thousands, that they are excited to the utmost on hearing of losses which, though many, and terrible, do not exceed the fifteen thousand.

Few of the thousands who enter the Thames think that the great stream on which vessels of the largest size are floated, is, in fact, an artificial canal, raised in many places considerably above the level of the surrounding country. It is a wonderful work, and it is singular that we should have no record of its first execution. The artificial bank of the river extends, either on one side of the river or the other, almost from the Nore to Richmond, Surrey, and some judgement may be formed of its magnitude by the difficulty experienced by a high and violent tide at Dagenham in Essex. On this occasion 17,000 tons of sand were washed over the bank of the river, of 100 yards wide and nearly 20 feet deep, by which alarming accident 1,000 acres of rich land in Dagenham level were overflowed and nearly 120 acres of land washed into the Thames, forming a sandbank nearly a mile in length, that extended over one-half of the channel.

We regret to announce the death of the Duke of Manchester, who had just completed his 56th year. He is succeeded by his son, Viscount Mandeville, who is on the Continent.

On Saturday the danger of small boat for pleasure parties was again fully illustrated by the loss of no less than three lives near Hammersmith Bridge. The bodies were not recovered a late hour last night.

A fire broke out in San Francisco, on the 4th of July, and before it could be checked nearly \$3,000 dollars' worth of property was destroyed.

From the mines all accounts agree in pronouncing the present one of the most successful years since the discovery of the gold.

Richard James Febeis was received into Guy's Hospital, having been knighted by the Four-wheelers of the Borough, the wheel passing over his head. He died shortly afterwards, and the youth named Wilson was also knocked down and killed by a wheel, the wheels passing direct up the body and crushing him dreadfully.

An inquest was held on the body of Sarah Ralph, aged 17, who committed suicide by drowning, under most distressing circumstances. Verdict, "Temporary Insanity."

A female named Smith, committed suicide by hanging herself from the grating of the door of her cell in the House of Detention, by a hair-archie. She was on remand for shoplifting. The hanging-stone of a new Assize-hall, Judges' Lodgings, &c., has been laid at Taunton by the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, Lord Portman.

The express train which left Edinburgh at 9.50 on Monday, ran off the rails about three miles north of Berwick. It is very difficult to understand how one life was saved. There were about 30 passengers. One American lady, as soon as she was dragged out, desired to know the address she was to write to for damages. Another lady entreated that her plan of Sebastian should be recovered, as she was studying the plan when the accident occurred.

One of the things which struck me most was the manner in which the passengers, though greatly frightened, jumped laughing. One young man, finding a smash inevitable, got under his seat, and as soon as the carriage upset got out, and ran with great rapidity into Berwick for assistance, which was at once sent, all the medical men in the town being put in requisition.

The magnificent weather which has been experienced during the past week has entirely changed the prospects that were entertained of the grand exhibition. Just as it was feared that vast quantities of damage would be done to the exhibits, the fine weather came in and enabled the farmers to get in their crops, so in some instances a little damage has been sustained. The wheat crop was everywhere admitted to be abundant, and the only chance required to insure a good harvest was fine weather. This has now come, and it is not probable that the agriculturalists will have much reason for further complaint.

Mr. Edmund Wodehouse, late M.P. for East Norfolk, died at his residence, Thorpe, near Norwich. The old gentleman, who had been a member for 18 years, till last session, died retired in favour of Mr. H. Straker. His widow was a strict Quaker.

An infant school was opened at Gibraltar on the 13th inst. The establishment of this addition to the moral requirements of Gibraltar has been caused by an investigation into the great want of education in that town. It is estimated that in Gibraltar alone there are upwards of 2,000 children under five years of age for whom there are no means of instruction provided.

The act passed in the late session to diminish expenses and delay in the administration of criminal justice in certain cases, is issued. The object of this act is to determine charges in a summary manner where the value of the article stolen shall not exceed in value 6s., or with attempt to commit larceny from the person a simple larceny.

A working man, a bell hanger, in North Shields, has received information that he has become entitled to a very large fortune—report states £70,000.

Last week a gentleman called at the Union Baths, Plymouth, and ordered a cold water bath, for which he paid, having first had it increased from the ordinary depth of 13 inches to about 19 inches. Half an hour elapsed and the attendants received no answer, the door was burst open, and the visitor found on his hands and knees with the face and head immersed, quite dead. The surface of the water was covered with foam, and the body was found floating on top, the glass tumbler which he had brought with him in a paper, which contained sugar and camphor were discovered in the room. Design is supposed to have gone to Plymouth by the excursion train, which returns to London to-day (Saturday). He was about 5 feet 6 inches high, and had the features and accent of a Polish Jew. He wore a dark coat, black and white striped trousers, brimstone waistcoat, patent leather blucher boots, and jin crow hat, and in his pockets were found a porte-monnaie containing 7s. or 8s. and two pairs of steel spectacles, in cases which were marked "Pratt, 42, Old Bond-street, London."

A Huddersfield paper publishes an inflammatory letter from "Archbishop Innocent" to "Prince Gortschakoff," encouraging the Prince to fight for "that orthodox faith, of which Russia is now the Noah's ark." He also congratulates the General on having the same name (Michael) that archangel who "combated the infernal serpent and sent him to hell." "It is a good omen," adds the pious archbishop.

